

NUMBER 3947.

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 1, 1905.

PRICE ONE CENT.

OXFORD OARSMEN
ARE EASY VICTORS
IN ANNUAL RACECambridge Men Pull to
Stake Three Lengths
Behind.

CROWDS VIEW CONTEST

Spurts by Vanquished Row-
ers Prove of No
Avail.

LONDON, April 1.—Oxford recorded another victory over Cambridge today, when her crew defeated the Cambridge representatives in the annual boat race on the Thames. Oxford won by three lengths in the time of 20 minutes 35 seconds.

Fully 100,000 boating enthusiasts had gathered at Putney, and along the banks of the river where the great race is rowed, and enthusiasm was at a high point, each crew having thousands of backers present to witness the struggle for supremacy on the water.

There was a slight wind from the northwest, but the water was not stirred by a ripple. The sun shone on a perfect day. The river banks were covered with a dense mass of shouting people when the crews paddled to the starting place in front of the Putney bridge at 11:20 o'clock.

Cambridge won the toss, and chose the Surrey side. The starting gun was fired at 11:34. Oxford, pulling thirty-six strokes, shot ahead of Cambridge, whose stroke was thirty-five, at the start.

Leads by a Length.

Two minutes after the race began Oxford led by one length. This lead was slowly increased until the Hammer-smith bridge was reached, when Oxford led by two lengths.

Cambridge then spurred and cut down the lead half a length, but almost immediately dropped back. Oxford allowed her stroke to drop to thirty-two, but Cambridge pulled desperately at thirty-four, but was unable to cut down her rival's lead.

The shells continued at two lengths apart until approaching Barnes bridge, when the Cambridge crew seemed to go to pieces. Oxford, taking advantage of this, increased her lead to four lengths. Cambridge labored desperately and crept up a length on her opponent, but could not do better. This position was maintained until the end of the race, Oxford crossing the line three lengths ahead.

Time, 20 minutes and 35 seconds.

TO APPEAL SNOW LAW
TO SUPREME COURTCommissioners Decide to Carry Validity
of Regulation to Highest Tribunal
on Certiorari Writ.

The validity of the much discussed "snow law" of the District is to be determined by the Supreme Court.

This decision was reached by the Commissioners this morning, after a recommendation made by Commissioner West.

The Corporation Counsel was instructed to apply for a writ of certiorari. It was only a few days ago that Mr. Justice Morris, sitting in the Court of Appeals, decided in favor of Cecilia M. Coughlin, whose case was carried from the Police Court as a test, to determine the constitutionality of the regulation enacted by the Commissioners. Justice Morris declared that the Commissioners were without power to enforce such a regulation.

The Corporation Counsel will ask the Court of Appeals to stay its mandate discharging the defendant from the Police Court until the application for the writ of certiorari is passed upon by the Supreme Court.

THIEVES GRAB GEMS.
MINNEAPOLIS, April 1.—Unsettled diamonds valued at \$3,000 were taken from the jewelry store of John S. Allen today by two men, one of whom engaged a clerk and secured the gems. The theft was not discovered until the men had left the store.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

A strong area of high pressure occupies eastern districts, with its crest in the upper lake region. It has been attended by fair weather, with moderate temperatures east of the Mississippi. In the southern Rocky mountain region, the southeastern slope of the Rocky mountains, and in Texas unsettled weather, with rain and unsettled temperatures. Fair weather prevails on the Pacific Coast and in the northern Rocky mountain region.

The barometric depression that occupies the Southwest will advance slowly east-northeast, giving rain and unsettled weather over the plains region and the western portion of the Mississippi valley tonight and on Sunday in the Mississippi valley and possibly the east Gulf States.

The temperature changes will be important.

TEMPERATURE.
9 a. m. 59
12 noon 60
1 p. m. 60DOWNTOWN TEMPERATURE.
(Registered Allen's Standard Thermometer.)
9 a. m. 60
12 noon 60
1 p. m. 61THE SUN.
Sun sets today 6:23
Sun rises tomorrow 5:45TIDE TABLE.
High tide today 6:10 p. m.
Low tide tomorrow 12:44 a. m.
High tide tomorrow 6:42 a. m., 6:45 p. m.RUSSIANS ASSAIL
AMERICA'S PART IN
PROMOTING PEACEFiery Speeches Before
Economist Club in
St. Petersburg.

QUESTION OF INDEMNITY

New War Conditions, Says
Japan Requires New
Peace Terms.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 1.—In interviews today Russian officials explained why Russia takes such a firm stand on the subject of refusing to pay any indemnity to Japan.

Russia's position, in the diplomatic discussion of the indemnity, is based on the ground that war is being conducted in neutral territory, and that it is without precedent that the victor should demand indemnity unless it has occupied the defeated nation's territory.

New Conditions; New Terms.

Japan's answer to this contention is that all the conditions of the present conflict are unprecedented and that the peace terms must be the same.

A remarkable anti-peace demonstration occurred here last night and has caused a great deal of comment.

A meeting of the Economist Club, composed of the highest of military men, statesmen, scientists, and financiers, was held, which was attended by 400 members. Fiery speeches denouncing the peace agitation were made.

America Denounced.

The addresses were characterized by vigorous attacks made of America by the speakers who declared that a bill is being made out in Washington for indemnity to be paid by Russia to Japan.

The meeting caused a sensation, as it goes to prove that a majority of the upper classes are opposed to peace.

The foreign office persists in its formal denial of peace overtures on the part of Russia, but expresses belief in the reports that Japan has made proposals.

This is apparently an example of skillful jockeying for a high official of the foreign office, after much deliberation, admitted that possibly something was going on which had not been brought to his knowledge.

Market Rallies.

The belief in the commencement of practical efforts toward peace is so strong in the business world that the Bourses rallied. Russian four actually rose 1 point.

The opinion is expressed in diplomatic circles that Japan is not likely to relax her military efforts, and that if Russia's acceptance of the Japanese terms the negotiations will be broken off till Oyama has inflicted another blow.

Czar's Attitude in Doubt.

PARIS, April 1.—There are conflicting reports in Paris as to the attitude of the Czar toward the agitation for peace.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Petit Parisien describes the Emperor as giving way to a unanimous declaration by the war council that peace must be made and as instructing Count Lamsdorff, the foreign minister, to open negotiations with the Emperor.

On the other hand the Echo de Paris says that the Czar was much displeased on receiving from Count Lamsdorff a suggestion that the war should terminate in view of the probability of fresh difficulties in Manchuria.

A dispatch to the Echo de Paris from Berlin says that Prince Henry of Prussia will be instructed with an entire private mission on behalf of the German Emperor relating to the conclusion of peace. She started for Russia with Prince Henry today.

The Echo de Paris says that official documents show that the fourteen months of war has cost Russia 1,000,000 men, wounded, sick and prisoners 425,000 men, General Linvitch can muster only 330,000 men. The pecuniary cost has been \$1,000,000,000.

No Negotiations Proceeding.

LONDON, April 1.—The Standard says it has high diplomatic authority for stating that there is no truth in the reports that peace negotiations are in progress or that President Roosevelt is acting as mediator. The paper asserts that up to the present time no step in the direction of peace has been taken by either Russia or Japan.

Today's peace news consists mainly of details, official and unofficial, of yesterday's positive predictions. All St. Petersburg advises admit that peace is in the air, but apparently nowhere else. The existence of a large peace party in Russia is not denied, and according to the correspondents it is growing in numbers and importance, but it still does not mean that those who alone control the question.

Czar for War.

The correspondent of the Telegraph reiterates that the Czar is still unbending in his determination to continue the war, but says it is impossible to forecast what he will decide upon in a month or a week hence. He asserts positively that thus far no steps whatever have been taken in the direction of peace.

Baron Suematsu, speaking in London last evening, declared that the compact for peace was less near than the newspapers profess.

Japanese Draw Lines
Closer Around Russians

ST. PETERSBURG, April 1.—Unofficial reports from Harbin and Guntzuling say Japanese scouts are daily approaching nearer to the Russian advance posts, which are occasionally bombarded.

A Japanese attack on General Mischchenko's rear guard has been repulsed. Chinese say the Japanese are receiving.

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TRIO OF CIVIL ENGINEERS WHO WILL
REMAIN TO DIG BIG PANAMA CANALSHONTZ TO HEAD
CANAL COMMISSIONReaches Here in Company
With Secretary Morton.

CHANGES SOON TO BE MADE

Engineers Wallace, Parsons, and Burr
Likely to Remain on
Board.

T. P. Shontz, president of the Clover Leaf railroad, arrived in Washington last night with Secretary Morton, with whom he made the trip to Cuba on the Dolphin.

He conferred with President Roosevelt today, and it was soon announced that Mr. Shontz had accepted the offer and would become the new chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

Mr. Shontz is an intimate friend of the Secretary of the Navy, and it was through Mr. Morton's suggestion that the President first considered offering him the chairmanship of the commission.

With the appointment of Mr. Shontz the purpose of the Administration to change the personnel of the commission almost entirely is made clear.

Three Asked to Stay.

Three of the men who have been identified with the early organization, however, it can be said on good authority, will be strongly urged to hold their positions, and this they are likely to do.

These men are John F. Wallace, the chief engineer in charge of the construction of the canal, William Barclay Parsons, president of the Rapid Transit Company, of New York, a member of the commission, and Prof. William H. Burr, of Columbia University.

Mr. Wallace was the original appointee of the President and the commission.

Confidence in Shontz.

The President and Secretary Taft have such faith in him that they are determined to enlarge the scope of his authority, and to give him absolute supervision of the actual work of construction.

Mr. Wallace was the chief construction engineer of the Illinois Central railroad, and has a long record among railroad engineers. He began his connection with the Clover Leaf railroad as superintendent of construction.

INAUGURAL COMMITTEE
CLOSES HEADQUARTERSNothing Remains to Be Done But
Printing of Official
Report.

The inaugural committee yesterday closed its headquarters in the Willard Hotel, and nothing remains to be done now but the printing of the official report of General Wilson, and the payment of one or two small bills.

General Wilson will leave in a few days for a short rest at Atlantic City, and will issue his report when he returns.

In his absence Secretary Hitchcock will attend to any matters which remain unfinished. The statement that Mr. Hitchcock will attend to the matters in his office at the Postoffice Department is incorrect. Mr. Hitchcock said today that he will not transact any business of the committee in his office.

All of the accounts have been sent to J. E. Bates, in the Washington Loan and Trust Company, where they will be stored away for future reference.

The exact surplus remaining is not definitely known, as there are two or three more bills yet to be paid. However, it has been intimated that the surplus will not be nearly as large as was at first expected. The first prediction was \$4,000, but it is quite likely that it will not go over \$3,000.

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VANDERBILT GUILTY;
IS HELD FOR TRIALJostled in Police Court by
Drunks and Disorderlies.

HAD EXPECTED TO BE FINED

Offers His Lenox Avenue Home as Bail.
Acknowledged He Was Speeding
His Automobile.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Jostled by "drunk and disorderlies" in the Harlem police court this morning, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, whose fortune is estimated at \$80,000,000, was held in \$500 bail for trial in the court of special sessions, on a charge of violating the speed laws.

Mr. Vanderbilt had evidently believed he would be fined a small amount, and the incident would be at once closed. When Magistrate Baker said he would be obliged to stand trial he paled perceptibly.

His lawyer, Chandler P. Anderson, was also apparently nonplussed.

Must Face Trial.

"You are apparently not familiar with the workings of the police court," said the magistrate, noticing the confusion of the young man. "I have no right to accept the fine you offer, and let you go. I must hold you for trial in special sessions."

Mr. Vanderbilt offered as bail his house at 12 East Fifty-first street, valued at \$5,000, and entering his big red automobile, drove away.

Mr. Vanderbilt was on hand long before the opening of the court. For nearly an hour he stood in line with the slovenly haul of the night's police net.

Vanderbilt Ill at Ease.

Ragged men, still sodden with drink, rubbed elbows with him; women of the street stared at him; curiously. The young millionaire looked nervous and ill at ease in his surroundings.

"Alfred G. Vanderbilt to the bar," called out the clerk and the crowded court room bent forward to see what would happen.

Policeman O'Hanlon told of the arrest. "I did not hear the warning," said the prisoner. "I was not aware that I was violating the speed law until I saw the officer draw up alongside of the automobile."

Pleads Guilty.

"Do you plead guilty or not guilty?" "Guilty," replied Mr. Vanderbilt.

"Then I will hold you in \$500 bail for trial in special sessions," said the magistrate.

Officer O'Hanlon arrested Mr. Vanderbilt on Lenox avenue last night. He alleged that the automobile of the millionaire was traveling at the rate of eighteen miles an hour.

BOSTON EXCHANGE SEAT
COSTS HOLDER \$30.000

BOSTON, April 1.—The seat owned by Lincoln N. Kinnicut on the Boston stock exchange, was purchased by Clifford E. Hopper, of this city, for \$30,000, a new high record. Mr. Kinnicut is a member of the banking firm of Kinnicut & Dewitt, of Worcester.

PUBLISHER SHOOT
HIMSELF AT DESK

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—Charles E. Metzger, a publisher, was found dead today sitting in a chair in his office with a bullet wound in his breast. A revolver lay on his desk. It is supposed he shot himself, though no motive is known.

\$1.25 to Baltimore and Return, \$1.25.

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CLERICAL DON'TS
BISHOP'S SUBJECTNo Pleasure in Life of
Methodist Minister.

NO PLACE FOR AMBITION

Poor Showing of Candidate in His
Grammar Examination Causes
Protracted Debate.

Ambition finds no answer in the calling of a Methodist preacher, nor are the paths of pleasure made for him. There is no ease for you.

"You have no right to let a day pass without study, even if you have to cheat yourself of slumber to do it. You must preach the principles of the Gospel, and the pulpit must be sacred to the word."

In these words Bishop Moore began his charge to three candidates for ordination as Methodist Episcopal ministers at today's session of the conference. He continued:

Don'ts for Clergymen.

"You may give due notice and publicity of your sermons, but never announce them in such a way as to give yourselves up to those gyrations and genuflections which are fit for the vaudeville stage but not for the church of God. Never turn yourselves into mountebanks to attract the people to your ministry."

There are some minor virtues, too. Never bother to brush off your coat collar too often; never mind about the kind of laundry you have; and don't worry about the shoes you wear. Above all things, don't use slang in the pulpit."

Deficient in Studies.

The session of the Baltimore annual conference of Methodist Episcopal ministers this morning at Poultry Church, was notable for a warm discussion among the preachers as to the fitness of J. A. Haugh to be admitted as a "preacher on trial" to the conference.

The debate was precipitated by the announcement that young Haugh had made only 50 out of a possible 100 on his English grammar examination. He was finally admitted to the conference.

After the preliminary business of the morning the names of seven candidates for admission to the conference were read, as follows: E. P. Fellenbaum, J. A. Haugh, W. T. Jarboe, W. G. McKenney, Conrad Hardecker, E. E. Pearce and D. E. Ennis.

Messrs. Fellenbaum and Hardecker had been voted into the conference when Haugh's name was called. Bishop Moore was about to take the vote on his admission, and nearly every hand in the house had been raised signifying the body's willingness to admit him when Dr. Joseph E. Smith, of this city, claimed the floor.

Couldn't Vote for Haugh.

"I can never vote to admit to this conference a man who made only fifty on his examination in English grammar," he said, with great emphasis. "He may be all right, and I am perfectly willing to take the word of the committee interested in the matter on this subject, but I can't vote for him. It would be better to tell him, I think, that he has best tarry a little while, and better prepare himself for the great work he is about to undertake."

In reply to this objection, Dr. Milburn, a member of the examining board, explained that there had never been any agreement as to what text book the students were to study, and what book the examiners were to use in making the examinations. He pointed out that it is a well-known fact that the use of different text books by the student and the examiner often results in the student making a poor mark.

He contended that Haugh's grammar and diction in his essay and trial sermon were good. He said he would vote for the young man's admission without hesitation.

Dr. J. M. West, of Baltimore, then took the floor and said he had desired

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DYING WOMAN IS
DENIED ALL HELP
BY HER RELATIVESMother and Sister Now
Charged With In-
sanity.

SCENES ARE FRIGHTFUL

Annie Angle Passes Away
in Agony Amid Halluci-
nations.

Heart-rending and dramatic scenes were enacted in Mrs. Abraham's lodging house, 612 Louisiana avenue northwest, about 1 o'clock this morning, when Annie Angle died in agony after a prolonged uphill struggle. Her death is believed by the police to have seriously affected the minds of her mother and sister, Sarah, and Lillie, respectively, and after the body, greatly emaciated, was taken to an undertaking establishment, the two women were removed to the First precinct, where they were charged with insanity.

Police surgeons will this afternoon make an investigation into the charge. It is believed by the police and doctors who have seen them and talked with the women that they are suffering from paranoia, or a mania for persecution.

That the eccentric treatment accorded the woman by her relatives while in Mrs. Abraham's house played no unimportant part in bringing about her demise is the belief of all persons whose attention has been called to the case. From the outset the two women, blessed with health of body if not of mind, insisted that the three should remain together and would listen to no suggestion of removing the woman sick unto death from a complication of diseases. They also persisted in saying they were from one of the first families of England, but this is seriously questioned by the police.

Screams Heard Blocks Away.

Never was death feared more or fought off with as much dread with the last atom of strength. The woman's screams were heard blocks away. She clutched at them-worn and frayed garments of her relatives, and begged them to save her from going to the "black beyond," or to accompany her. She also pleaded with them to protect her from the demons who beset her.

With a final cry that rang through the lodging house, the sick woman rose up in her bed, embraced her sister, and with a gasp, died. The mother and sister, realizing that the end had come, tried to bring her back to life. The still form was dragged from the bed and put down the floor near the window. The mother forced the sunken jaws open, and breathed into the mouth innumerable times. The sister worked the emaciated arms up and down, as though trying to revive a drowned person. The wrists were then patted, and the ankles rubbed with stimulants. The ears were taken between the hands and rubbed vigorously, but all to no avail. The corpse was then stood up in a corner, and while the mother tried to hold it up the heartbroken and inconsolable sister hugged and kissed the bloodless lips and gazed wistfully into glassy eyes set deep in their sockets, by lack of nourishment and suffering.

The two then began screaming and weeping so loud that the landlady and all the lodgers in the house were awakened, and in a few moments the place was in an uproar.

Made a Strenuous Resistance.

The two women refused to be pacified. Mrs. Abraham, the landlady, finding all efforts to quiet them in vain, ran to the Central Union Mission, half block away, and obtained help. It required six policemen to subdue the sister and two to quiet the mother, although the latter was scarcely able to walk.

"By the living God you shall not take my sister away," shrieked Lillie, the sister. "We shall not be separated." Before any one could get to her she picked up a table knife and was in the act of drawing it across her throat when a policeman knocked the weapon from her. "Ah, I see it all now," said the woman, laughing hysterically and pulling out her coal black hair by the roots. "I see it all. In life you could not sever us, but when the sun has set upon the bereaved, I shall end it all yet so you really have accomplished nothing."

Body Sent to Morgue.

The policemen held a consultation and decided to send the body to the morgue after informing Coroner Nevitt. The latter today gave a certificate of Bright's disease and complications. Dr. William T. Gill, of 442 M street northwest, concurred in this opinion.

Dr. Gill was summoned to the bedside of the woman on Thursday night, against the protest of the sister and mother. He then declared she had been neglected too long and was beyond human aid. The women had been giving her a treatment which consisted principally of mustard plasters, and they were applied to the soles of her feet, which were burned raw. Her chest was also burned crimson. Notwithstanding all this, she must have suffered for months, her relatives absolutely refused to let a doctor come near her.

They believe in Christian Science, and in addition to the mustard plasters prayed a great deal, and also read chapters from the Bible to the woman while her life ebbed away. They had little or no money and spurned groceries and provisions when offered. Consequently the sick woman had nothing to eat.

Mrs. Abrahams Takes in Woman.

The Angle women were all taken to the lodging house last Sunday by a race horse follower, who became interested in their case. Mrs. Abrahams does not make a practice of taking women as lodgers, but the pitiable condition of

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PRESIDENT READY
TO MAKE SWING
AROUND CIRCLEWill Visit the Rockies
in Search of Big
Game.

A MOUNTAINOUS TRAIL

Rough Riders' Reunion at
San Antonio to Be a
Feature.

President Roosevelt spent today clearing off his desk and getting ready to start on his Southwestern hunting trip. His special train will leave Washington at 9 o'clock Monday morning, and it is understood that it will not return with its distinguished party aboard until about the 27th or 28th of May.

The President will be accompanied on the trip by Secretary Hub, Assistant Secretary Barnes, his young cousin, Lieutenant Fortesque, his old friend and family physician, Dr. Lambert; Stenographers McGraw and Latta, of the White House force; J. G. G. Thompson, Jackson Elliott, and John E. Monk, representing the Publishers' Press and Scripps McRae, Associated Press, and Sun Press Associations, respectively, and two or three messengers from the White House force, who will be taken along to care for the baggage and make themselves generally useful.

Secretary of the Navy Morton, who was to accompany the President on his Western trip, has been obliged to cancel his arrangements. He is suffering from an abscess in his ear. The case is not serious.

Will Have Three Cars.

The President's special will consist of three cars—a private coach, a Pullman sleeper, and a combination buffet and baggage car. The route from Washington will lead through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma to Texas, and from the Lone Star State up into the Rockies of Colorado.

The chief spectacular event of the trip will be the Rough Rider reunion at San Antonio, which is scheduled to take place on April 7, but the President will make speeches, long or short, at almost every pausing place. He will be tendered a reception at Louisville, and will make an address of some length to the citizens of the city, and will deliver important speeches at Dallas, Austin, and San Antonio.

After the Rough Rider festivities are over at San Antonio, the President will go on a hunting trip lasting four or five days in Oklahoma. While he is beating the cane, he will hear, peccaries, wolves, and other "varmints," it is planned for the rest of the party to remain at Fort Worth, Texas.

Accompanied by Friends.

On the hunt the President will be accompanied by a few trusted friends, among them being Sherman Bell, adjutant general of Colorado; Phil Stewart, of Colorado Springs, who is to be his companion in the Rockies, and one or two of the Rough Riders.

Thence the President will proceed on his journey to Colorado, and will reach his jumping-off place on April 15. The exact place where the President will last be heard from has not yet been divulged by Secretary Loeb, but it is said to be near Glenwood Springs. From the 15th of April until the 27th or 28th of May, the public will hear very little of the President's maneuvers. Secretary Loeb will probably see him once or twice a week, in order to get his signature to important documents, but, unless the matter is of the utmost urgency, the President will not be bothered with any official business.

Mr. Loeb and his little office force will have their headquarters either on the train or at some little country hotel, and there will transact the ordinary routine work of the White House.

Only Important Papers.

Assistant Secretary Rudolph Forster, who will be in charge of the clerical force in Washington, will be able to dispose of the greater portion of the office correspondence and will send to Mr. Loeb only such matters as require his or the President's personal attention.

The main object of the President's trip West, outside of his attendance upon the reunion of his old regiment, is to secure a much needed rest, and to take in all the fresh air he can, and to take off weight. Although he has not told anyone how much he now weighs, it is believed that he would tip the scales at about 230.

He expects to get a few bears and mountain lions on his Colorado hunt, but is making no predictions. He remembers only too well how his last bear hunt panned out—the trip to Snedea, Miss., where he hunted for five days in the cane brake, and didn't get a shot.

SAFE-BLOWERS WORK
IN M'KEESPORT

MCKEESPORT, Pa., April 1.—The First National Bank of Elizabeth and the East Elizabeth station of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie railroad were entered by robbers last night. At the latter place a safe was blown, but only a small amount of money secured.

The safe at the bank was not touched for some unknown reason, and the only damage done there was to furniture, which was badly scratched. A pane of glass was neatly removed and the latch opened. The robbers evidently were of the opinion that the safe was burglar proof or else they were frightened away.

If you fear Grip or Pneumonia, remember the best remedy is Fiso's Cure. See—Adv.

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